

The Great War—1235th Day

British Join
Italians in New
Piave AttackConcerted Drive Repulsed
Between Brenta and
Line of DefenceCounter Offensive
In Force PredictedInvaders Are Compelled to
Give Up Attempts to Gain
East of Asiago

LONDON, Dec. 17.—Heavy military action, in which the British expeditionary forces bore a prominent part for the first time, were resumed on the northern Italian front yesterday. Both the Italian and the British troops launched heavy attacks against the Austro-German lines between the Brenta and Piave, indicating that the Allies, with the great drive of the enemy virtually checked, are now adopting more aggressive tactics, necessary as a prelude to a counter offensive in force.

The British chose the mountain front immediately west of the Piave, in the neighborhood of Monte Fontana Seca, for their first stroke in co-operation with General Diaz. The assault broke down before the Teuton positions, the German War Office announced today. No mention of the operation is made by Rome, which seems to be out of the enemy's claims of its failure.

Force Teutons to Withdraw
Meanwhile, in the region of Caprille Hill, at the head of the San Lorenzo Valley, the scene of desperate fighting during the last four days, the Italians swept forward against the enemy and were pressed back by counter attacks, but finally forced the Teutons to withdraw to their original positions, Rome officials reports. Forward thrusts by the invaders from the direction of San Martino, on the Brenta, east of Asiago, not only failed to break through the Italian lines, but resulted in a disorderly retreat by the enemy, the statement adds.

Yesterday's official report from Rome, obtained in transmission, reports the capture of a number of prisoners, the Italian naval and military forces on the lower Piave, where for many weeks the enemy has been striving to bridge the river and obtain a grip on the marshlands, from which their heavy guns could bombard Venice.

Armed Motorboats Active
A storming platoon, supported by use of the armed motorboats with which the Italians are defending the communication district, destroyed one of the enemy's small sampans over the stream, while patrols of sailors routed the foe from a group of houses in which they were entrenched themselves.

For the last few days the Italian army forces have been more active than usual, making the Teuton lines of communication a target for bombs and machine gun bullets, and impeding the progress of troop formations. Two hostile aircraft were brought to earth, one by a British flyer.

Italian Captives Are Taken
To Germany, Wreck Proves

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—Confirmation of the fact that the prisoners made by the Austro-Germans at the Italian front are transferred to Germany appears in the Berliner "Tagblatt," says a dispatch from Rome today.

The paper writes that a train loaded with prisoners left an accident near Hama. Seven were killed and thirty seriously wounded. All were Italians.

Recognition of Bolshevik
By U. S. Still Remote

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—Recognition of the Bolshevik government by the United States is still remote, it was indicated today at the State Department. Reports in Europe suggesting a developing sentiment in favor of dealing with the new regime as a de facto government have found no response here, and it was made plain that the United States would continue its policy of awaiting developments. Reports from Ambassador Francis are now coming through with more regularity, but consults in many parts of the country appear unable to communicate with Petrograd.

It was suggested here that one of the direct effects of the armistice between the German and Russian armies might be the financing of the Bolsheviks by Germany with paper money. The war began Russian money was being printed in Germany, and the plates are still in Berlin.

Diplomatic dispatches to the State Department from Teheran, Persia, contained an appeal for relief of the famine-suffering people in that region.

Americans in France
Use Boche Cigarettes

"Smokes" Captured by French
Turned Over to United
States Soldiers

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Dec. 16 (by The Associated Press).—German and Austrian cigarettes are being smoked by the American Expeditionary Forces. There are two varieties being sold in the army commissaries, and they are known by the soldiers as "Boche smokes." One variety bears the name of a Berlin firm, while the other was made by a concern in Sarajevo.

The appearance of the cigarettes caused considerable speculation, until it was learned they had been turned over by the French when they discovered the American supply was running short. The French captured the cigarettes in the early days of the war and since they have been stored in a warehouse.

Deaths Among
Our Troops Abroad

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—General Pershing today reported the following deaths:

STABLE, Howard C., wagoner, field artillery, December 14, measles, complicated by pneumonia; father, Elmer C. Stable, R. F. D. No. 1, Sidney, Ind.

Fierce Bayonet Charges
Marked Fall of JerusalemBritish, to Spare Sacred
Spots, Withheld Big Guns,
and Final Attack Was
Made by Storming Infantry

LONDON, Dec. 17.—Some of the most desperate fighting in the Palestine campaign marked the fall of Jerusalem, says a Reuter dispatch sent by airplane from British headquarters. One thousand unarmored and 700 wounded Turks were captured. The Mount of Olives was the scene of a fierce British charge.

Bethlehem was stormed by the bayonet without artillery preparation, because the British, in spite of several enemy batteries being posted there, refused to shell this most sacred spot.

The hardest fighting was at Nebi Samuel, traditional burial place of the Prophet Samuel, northwest of the city. There the Turks sent troops in successive waves against London regiments stationed there. The final attack was preceded by such a heavy shelling that it appeared the British would be confident the British would be blown off the summit, but all their assaults were sanguinarily repulsed.

Turks Fought Stubbornly
The Turks had a strong line west, south and northeast of Jerusalem. They were well provided with machine guns and their artillery dominated the crests over which the British would have to advance. Some Turkish guns were placed just outside the city walls, making it impossible to reply to their fire without endangering the town.

"A torrential rain made the roads impassable," the correspondent continues. "The problems of supply and transport almost drove us to despair. The camels were unable to keep a foothold on the slippery paths. Nevertheless, the food and ammunition supply was maintained fully."

"On the night of December 7, when our attack began, the men moved up under cover of darkness, the attack pivoting on Nebi Samuel, from which the Londoners advanced eastward toward Jerusalem, while other troops ascended the Hebron road, threatening the town from the south."

"They found Hebron evacuated, but encountered resistance around Bethlehem, where the Turks also had posted guns so that counter battery work would endanger the sacred village. Hence our troops had the disagreeable experience of being shelled while the ability to reply. But they pressed forward, and by noon of the 8th were two miles north of Bethlehem."

"The Londoners had a hard task on the steep slopes of the Judean hills, where it was impossible to bring field guns to their support, but some mountain batteries and howitzers rendered magnificent service, and by 11 o'clock in the morning the Londoners had come to grips, stormed and captured all the enemy's works west of the town."

Charged Lost Position
"The Turks still held the last line on the ridge overlooking Jerusalem, having posted numerous machine guns in the houses at the Jewish and German fronts in the furthest outskirts of the town. The position was charged late on the afternoon of the 8th. The magnificent feat was crowned with complete success, and the Turks were driven out at the point of the bayonet, the survivors bolting to either side of the town. Their losses were enormous."

Official Statements
West
BRITISH
LONDON, Dec. 17.—There is nothing of special interest to report.

AVIATION.—Although the weather was fine Saturday, a very high wind and ground mist interfered with reconnaissance and aerial work. Many rounds were fired during the day in enemy trenches, and bombs were dropped on numerous targets, including two positions of long range guns southwest of Jaffa. Later we again bombed these gun positions.

During several flights three hostile machines were brought down, two were driven out of control. None of ours is missing.

FRENCH
PARIS, Dec. 17 (DAY).—We made a successful raid on the enemy lines south of St. Quentin.

Our patrols carried out operations on the right bank of the Meuse and brought back prisoners.

In the Vosges the artillery activity was intense in the region of St. Thier.

GERMAN
BERLIN, Dec. 17.—Army of Crown Prince Rupprecht.—There has been lively artillery activity on the south bank of the Scarpe and the enemy has been driven back in several places. Heavy artillery and mine firing have been directed against the southern front at St. Quentin.

Army of Duke Albrecht.—North of St. Mihiel and in the Sandun the artillery of the French has been more active.

Macdonian Theatre.—Between the Vardar and Lake Doiran an English company, after violent artillery preparation, made an advance, which was repulsed by Bulgarian posts.

ITALIAN FRONT
ITALIAN
ROME, Dec. 16 (delayed).—Between the Brenta and the Piave the struggle, which diminished in intensity Friday evening, did not increase yesterday. About 3 o'clock in the afternoon in the Col de la Beretta region hostile infantry attempted to advance against our line, but was driven back completely by a prompt counter attack. The artillery activity generally maintained the character of a harassing fire. Our batteries repeatedly and for a long time put down an intense barrage on the positions on Col Caprille, which had been withdrawn on the day before.

In the Gludovicia Valley on the night of the 14-15th we repulsed enemy detachments which, after long artillery preparation, attempted to carry out our observation posts on Monte Mellino. At the delta of the Piave a storming platoon, well supported by an armed motor boat, destroyed one of the enemy's small bridges, and a patrol consisting of sailors attacked some houses occupied by the enemy and captured a number of prisoners. Along the remainder of the front the fighting was normal.

On the night of the 14-15th movements of troops within the enemy lines of communication were hampered effectively by our airships. A hostile airplane was brought down by British airmen near Ormelie, and one of

Armistice Forbids
Army Movements
Until January 14No Increase on the Fronts
Provided; No Regroup-
ment of Forces

Interchange Provided

Interchange Between Troops
To Be Allowed Between
Sunrise and Sunset

PETROGRAD, Dec. 16.—The terms of the Russo-German armistice, according to a statement issued here, obligate no transference of troops until January 14 (January 1, Russian); no increase of troops on the fronts or on the islands in the Moon Sound or a regrouping of forces. The Germans are not to concentrate troops between the Black Sea and the Baltic east of Greenwich. Interchange between the troops may be allowed from sunrise to sunset. Groups are limited to twenty-five persons at a time, who may exchange newspapers and unsealed mail and who may carry on trade and exchange articles of prime necessity.

Text of Agreement
The text of the armistice agreement follows:

"Between the representatives of the higher command of Russia on the one hand and of Bulgaria, Germany, Austria-Hungary and Turkey on the other hand, for the purpose of achieving a lasting and honorable peace between both parties, the following armistice is concluded:

"The armistice shall begin on December 14 (December 17) at 2 o'clock in the afternoon and continue until January 1, January 14). The contracting parties have the right to break the armistice by giving seven days' notice. Unless notice is given the armistice automatically continues.

"The armistice embraces the land and aerial forces on the front from the Baltic to the Black Sea and also the Russo-Turkish front in Asia Minor. During the armistice the parties concerned obligate themselves not to increase the number of troops on the above fronts or on the islands in Moon Sound, or to make a regrouping of forces.

"Neither side is to make operative any transfer of units from the Baltic-Black Sea front until January 1 (January 14), excepting those begun before the agreement is signed. They obligate themselves not to concentrate troops on parts of the Black Sea or Baltic Sea east of the 15th degree of longitude east of Greenwich.

"The line of demarcation on the European front is the first line of defence. The space between will be neutral.

Navigable Rivers Neutral
"The navigable rivers will be neutral. Their navigation being forbidden except for necessary purposes of commercial transport or on sections where the positions are at a great distance. On the Russo-Turkish front the line of demarcation will be the first line of demarcation of the chief commanders.

"Intercourse will be allowed from sunrise to sunset, no more than twenty-five persons participating at a time. The participants may exchange papers, magazines, unsealed mail and also carry on trade in the exchange of articles of prime necessity.

"The question of release of troops freed from service, who are beyond the line of demarcation, will be solved during the peace negotiations. This applies also to Polish troops.

"The armistice embraces all the Black Sea and Baltic Sea east of the meridian 15 degrees east of Greenwich, applying to all naval and aerial forces. In regard to the White Sea and the North Antarctic Russian coast, a special agreement will be made. Attacks upon war and commercial vessels must cease in the above regions, and attacks in other seas must be avoided."

The Truce at Sea
After fixing the lines of demarcation in the Black and Baltic seas and limiting the movement of warships, the agreement stipulates that commercial navigation of these seas will be permitted under rules to be formulated by a commission.

Immediately after the signing of the armistice peace negotiations are to be begun. It is provided that measures shall be taken for the exchange of civil prisoners, invalids, women and children under fourteen years, and for the amelioration of the condition of war prisoners. The treaty concludes with the words:

"With the purpose of facilitating the conduct of peace negotiations and the speedy healing of the wounds caused by the war, the contracting parties take measures for reestablishment of cultural and economic relations among the signatories. Within such limits as the armistice permits, postal commercial relations, the mailing of books and take measures to be permitted, the details to be worked out by a mixed commission, representing all the interested parties, at Petrograd."

Masses of Germans Taken
From the Eastern Front
LONDON, Dec. 17.—The predominant fact as regards the Russian situation at the moment is the signing of an armistice, which is announced officially

Pershing to Establish School
For Officers Near Battle FrontTo Initiate System of Promotion Whereby Privates as
Well as Non-Commissioned Men May
Rise From the Ranks

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Dec. 16.—The orders just issued by General Pershing providing for a system of promotion from the ranks, under which any private who demonstrates his ability may win a commission, makes all non-commissioned officers, even corporals, eligible for a school which is being established at a large training center for the instruction of candidates for commissions.

Privates who desire to become officers must first demonstrate their efficiency by earning appointment as non-commissioned officers.

The non-commissioned officers will be sent to the training school on recommendation of their superiors, which will be forwarded by the commanders of divisions or other separate units and by the chiefs of departmental staffs to the commander in chief. Before submitting such recommendation the officers charged with this duty are instructed by General Pershing's orders to give the most careful consideration to the record of those recommended, having in view, in the case of non-commissioned officers of the line, only the fighting efficiency of his unit, and in all other cases only the ability to perform duties efficiently.

No Limit Established
When candidates attending the training school have been found to be proficient they will be assigned to vacancies as second lieutenants of replacement divisions. Thence they will go to fill vacancies occasioned by casualties and other causes in combat divisions. There will be no limit to the number of second lieutenants in the replacement divisions.

At the capitals of all the countries concerned. According to special dispatches from Petrograd, every one believes that a permanent peace between Russia and the Central Powers will result. Correspondents in general treat as negligible the undertaking of Germany and her allies not to withdraw troops from the Eastern front, a Petrograd dispatch to the "Times" says large masses of Germans already have been removed, and that probably the German command has transferred all its plans are not likely to be deranged seriously.

The reported suicide during the armistice negotiations at Brest-Litovsk of the Russian General Skalon, apparently has made a considerable impression at Petrograd, although the Russian national commissaries are silent in regard to it. A Petrograd dispatch to the "Post" says General Skalon was responsible for the armistice conditions, including the evacuation of Moon Sound, which so offended the Germans at the first meeting of negotiations and rendered obligatory the efforts of the first mission. General Skalon returned unwillingly for the second meeting, under imperative orders of his superiors. The correspondent says there is nothing to prove that he committed suicide, which is most improbable, and insinuates that he was murdered.

Bolshevik Demand
Courtesies for Couriers
PETROGRAD, Dec. 16.—The Commissary of Foreign Affairs has notified the foreign embassies that they must give the passports of Bolshevik couriers or that similar couriers will be refused them.

The notification says the government considers the question of recognition purely formal and that it does not care about it in the least, but that foreign governments must realize that the Bolshevik constitution the de facto government and extend to it the right for its couriers to travel abroad.

Bolshevik Envoy Denies
Secret Understanding
With German Socialists
STOCKHOLM, Dec. 17.—M. Vorovsky, said to be the representative here of the Bolshevik government, is quoted by the "Tidnings" as saying that the story published by the "Social Demo-

crats" concerning secret negotiations between the Bolsheviks and Philip Scheidemann, the German majority Socialist leader, and other German Socialists, is untrue.

He says it is true that Scheidemann and other Socialists are in Stockholm, but no secret conferences have been held nor are any contemplated. No conferences will be opened, he added, unless the Entente Powers agree to enter the negotiations for a general peace.

British and French Lifted
Veil on Naval Actions
And Plans for Benson
[Staff Correspondence]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—Secretary of the Navy Daniels stated today that the Navy Department and the British Admiralty, chief of operations, returned from London and Paris quite impressed with the spirit of the British and French navies and with what they have accomplished. He said the Paris conference considered how best all the naval facilities of America and the Allies might be employed, but that the conclusions reached could not be made public.

Admiral Benson visited the British grand fleet and all the American naval bases both in England and France, and also the American aviation stations and hospitals. The British and French naval authorities "removed the veil" for Admiral Benson, disclosing to him all that they had done, what they are now doing, and acquainted him with their plans and prospects for the future naval operations.

Mr. Daniels said Admiral Benson went thoroughly into every naval question while abroad, and has already submitted his report to the Secretary, but the department declined to make any of its contents public.

691 Guns, 4,500,000 Shells
Supplied to Russia by Britain
LONDON, Nov. 30 (by mail).—Since the beginning of the war the British government has been sending to figures given out by official sources here, sent military supplies to Russia as follows:

Six hundred and ninety-one guns, 4,500,000 rounds of artillery ammunition, 1,789,000 rounds of small arms ammunition, 700 tons of explosives, 2,257 machine guns, 503 tractor, 1,900 lorries, 3,658 motorcycles, 151 airplanes and 432 airplane engines.

French Patrols
Take Prisoners
On Meuse FrontArtillery Battle Is Intense
in La Thur Region
in Vosges

LONDON, Dec. 17.—Except for raids and reciprocal bombardments at isolated points on the line, the Western battle front witnessed little activity today. The Paris War Office reports that Pétain's troops carried out successful raiding actions south of St. Quentin and on the right bank of the Meuse, in which prisoners were taken.

In the Vosges, the statement adds, the artillery activity was intense in the region of La Thur.

Beyond successful aerial operations, Field Marshal Haig makes no mention of activity on the front under his command. On Saturday, he reports, British fliers fired many rounds from their machine guns into the enemy's trenches and dropped bombs on numerous targets, including two positions of long-range guns southwest of Lille, where the German artillery has been extremely active lately.

During combats in the air the British aviators brought down five hostile machines without sustaining the loss of any of their own, the statement says.

Germans Await Strategic Moment
The continued failure of the German offensive on the French front has given rise to the belief in some military circles that Hindenburg will now delay his great stroke for some weeks—perhaps until early spring.

Many critics hold to the theory that the German command, now that it has gained a great strategic reserve for the first time in years through the collapse of Russia, will await the most favorable conditions before gambling a na prodigious offensive movement which might end in the loss of this new army and, coincidentally, in a crushing superiority for the Entente Allies.

German officials and military authorities must realize, it is argued, that America will not be able to put her full strength or any effective strength in the field before 1919; that Germany now possesses for the first time in months numerical superiority on the Western front, and that, as a result, the Allies must be content with remaining on the defensive during most of the coming year lest French manpower be completely exhausted.

Peace Drive Coming
With this ability of the Germans to strike at will in the West, it is believed that before they make any further moves they will carry on their peace drive through the winter, and at the same time make every effort to obtain a decision against Italy.

If the peace offensive fails, as it is most sure to fail, Hindenburg will be given a free rein for his operations on the Western battlefield, observers believe. Meanwhile, they do not look for anything more severe than local attacks by the Germans for the purposes of revealing the enemy's strength at every point in the line where thrusts would be successful.

The Germans have advertised their expected offensive so much and so persistently that every day the belief grows that, if it is come at all, it will come only after a winter peace drive of great proportions in every Entente country.

British Still Pursue
Shattered Turk Forces
LONDON, Dec. 17.—Fighting in Palestine between General Allenby's British troops and the Turkish forces continues, according to a Turkish official communiqué received here today. This statement reports artillery duels at several points east of Jerusalem, on the narrow strip of territory between the Holy City and the mouth of the River Jordan, where the British commander recently reported successful operations by British airplanes.

The Turkish statement likewise records the repulse of a strong British patrol attempting to advance along the coast beyond Jaffa, where Allenby three days ago advanced his line nearly two miles on a front of some five miles.

Ottoman forces have occupied the islands of Puka and Mesopotamia, the communication says. Just what advantage will accrue to the Turks from their possession of these islands is not plainly seen. They are insignificant bits of territory west of the island of Rhodes and removed from the present scene of military activity in Palestine by more than 500 miles.

Shipping Warned of
Raiders at Singapore
Philippine Officials Assert
Allied Warships Are on
Patrol

MANILA, Dec. 17.—Officials of the Philippine government have issued a warning to shipowners to beware of German raiders suspected to be near Singapore, one of the Strait Settlements.

American and British warships, it is announced, are cooperating in guarding the shipping routes.

THE TURKISH statement likewise records the repulse of a strong British patrol attempting to advance along the coast beyond Jaffa, where Allenby three days ago advanced his line nearly two miles on a front of some five miles.

Ottoman forces have occupied the islands of Puka and Mesopotamia, the communication says. Just what advantage will accrue to the Turks from their possession of these islands is not plainly seen. They are insignificant bits of territory west of the island of Rhodes and removed from the present scene of military activity in Palestine by more than 500 miles.

American and British warships, it is announced, are cooperating in guarding the shipping routes.

THE TURKISH statement likewise records the repulse of a strong British patrol attempting to advance along the coast beyond Jaffa, where Allenby three days ago advanced his line nearly two miles on a front of some five miles.

Ottoman forces have occupied the islands of Puka and Mesopotamia, the communication says. Just what advantage will accrue to the Turks from their possession of these islands is not plainly seen. They are insignificant bits of territory west of the island of Rhodes and removed from the present scene of military activity in Palestine by more than 500 miles.

American and British warships, it is announced, are cooperating in guarding the shipping routes.

THE TURKISH statement likewise records the repulse of a strong British patrol attempting to advance along the coast beyond Jaffa, where Allenby three days ago advanced his line nearly two miles on a front of some five miles.

Ottoman forces have occupied the islands of Puka and Mesopotamia, the communication says. Just what advantage will accrue to the Turks from their possession of these islands is not plainly seen. They are insignificant bits of territory west of the island of Rhodes and removed from the present scene of military activity in Palestine by more than 500 miles.

American and British warships, it is announced, are cooperating in guarding the shipping routes.

THE TURKISH statement likewise records the repulse of a strong British patrol attempting to advance along the coast beyond Jaffa, where Allenby three days ago advanced his line nearly two miles on a front of some five miles.

Ottoman forces have occupied the islands of Puka and Mesopotamia, the communication says. Just what advantage will accrue to the Turks from their possession of these islands is not plainly seen. They are insignificant bits of territory west of the island of Rhodes and removed from the present scene of military activity in Palestine by more than 500 miles.

American and British warships, it is announced, are cooperating in guarding the shipping routes.

THE TURKISH statement likewise records the repulse of a strong British patrol attempting to advance along the coast beyond Jaffa, where Allenby three days ago advanced his line nearly two miles on a front of some five miles.

Ottoman forces have occupied the islands of Puka and Mesopotamia, the communication says. Just what advantage will accrue to the Turks from their possession of these islands is not plainly seen. They are insignificant bits of territory west of the island of Rhodes and removed from the present scene of military activity in Palestine by more than 500 miles.

American and British warships, it is announced, are cooperating in guarding the shipping routes.

THE TURKISH statement likewise records the repulse of a strong British patrol attempting to advance along the coast beyond Jaffa, where Allenby three days ago advanced his line nearly two miles on a front of some five miles.

Ottoman forces have occupied the islands of Puka and Mesopotamia, the communication says. Just what advantage will accrue to the Turks from their possession of these islands is not plainly seen. They are insignificant bits of territory west of the island of Rhodes and removed from the present scene of military activity in Palestine by more than 500 miles.

American and British warships, it is announced, are cooperating in guarding the shipping routes.

THE TURKISH statement likewise records the repulse of a strong British patrol attempting to advance along the coast beyond Jaffa, where Allenby three days ago advanced his line nearly two miles on a front of some five miles.

Ottoman forces have occupied the islands of Puka and Mesopotamia, the communication says. Just what advantage will accrue to the Turks from their possession of these islands is not plainly seen. They are insignificant bits of territory west of the island of Rhodes and removed from the present scene of military activity in Palestine by more than 500 miles.

American and British warships, it is announced, are cooperating in guarding the shipping routes.

THE TURKISH statement likewise records the repulse of a strong British patrol attempting to advance along the coast beyond Jaffa, where Allenby three days ago advanced his line nearly two miles on a front of some five miles.

Girding
Paris New York

With Oriental motif predominating in line and color of Madame's costume, is it not fitting that gifts to her suggest an exotic note?

A colored link chain of Galileath with a brilliant Chinese tassel, or an Egyptian ornament chain, will make an artistic appeal. Or, to wear on luxurious furs, Madame may desire a gay flower boutonniere in Oriental colors.

In this Paris Shop of America one does not hesitate at what kind of gift to give; rather it is a question of selecting the most beautiful from the endless display.

DIAMONDS
EMERALDS
SAPPHIRES
RUBIES
—as rare in quality as our Pearls

DREICER & CO
Jewels
FIFTH AVENUE, FORTY EIGHTH
—NEW YORK—

days ago advanced his line nearly two miles on a front of some five miles.

Ottoman forces have occupied the islands of Puka and Mesopotamia, the communication says. Just what advantage will accrue to the Turks from their possession of these islands is not plainly seen. They are insignificant bits of territory west of the island of Rhodes and removed from the present scene of military activity in Palestine by more than 500 miles.

American and British warships, it is announced, are cooperating in guarding the shipping routes.

THE TURKISH statement likewise records the repulse of a strong British patrol attempting to advance along the coast beyond Jaffa, where Allenby three days ago advanced his line nearly two miles on a front of some five miles.

Ottoman forces have occupied the islands of Puka and Mesopotamia, the communication says. Just what advantage will accrue to the Turks from their possession of these islands is not plainly seen. They are insignificant bits of territory west of the island of Rhodes and removed from the present scene of military activity in Palestine by more than 500 miles.

American and British warships, it is announced, are cooperating in guarding the shipping routes.

THE TURKISH statement likewise records the repulse of a strong British patrol attempting to advance along the coast beyond Jaffa, where Allenby three days ago advanced his line nearly two miles on a front of some five miles.

Ottoman forces have occupied the islands of Puka and Mesopotamia, the communication says. Just what advantage will accrue to the Turks from their possession of these islands is not plainly seen. They are insignificant bits of territory west of the island of Rhodes and removed from the present scene of military activity in Palestine by more than 500 miles.

American and British warships, it is announced, are cooperating in guarding the shipping routes.

THE TURKISH statement likewise records the repulse of a strong British patrol attempting to advance along the coast beyond Jaffa, where Allenby three days ago advanced his line nearly two miles on a front of some five miles.

Ottoman forces have occupied the islands of Puka and Mesopotamia, the communication says. Just what advantage will accrue to the Turks from their possession of these islands is not plainly seen. They are insignificant bits of territory west of the island of Rhodes and removed from the present scene of military activity in Palestine by more than 500 miles.

American and British warships, it is announced, are cooperating in guarding the shipping routes.

THE TURKISH statement likewise records the repulse of a strong British patrol attempting to advance along the coast beyond Jaffa, where Allenby three days ago advanced his line nearly two miles on a front of some five miles.

Ottoman forces have occupied the islands of Puka and Mesopotamia, the communication says. Just what advantage will accrue to the Turks from their possession of these islands is not plainly seen. They are insignificant bits of territory west of the island of Rhodes and removed from the present scene of military activity in Palestine by more than 500 miles.

American and British warships, it is announced, are cooperating in guarding the shipping routes.